Panchayats surveyed had two slaughter houses each, one for sheep and the other for cattle and in a large number of cases, they were auctioned out rather than managed by Panchayat itself. 231

A significant irregularity in this instance was the twofold practice i. e. departmental management versus leasing out to private bidders. While the authorities of Local Boards desired departmental management of collection of receipts and supervision, some Panchayats had been evading this method for long by handing it over to private auctioneers with impunity and the Local Board Officials did nothing to check this growing practice especially more prevalent in the Ceded Districts than in the Northern Circars. Similarly they did nothing to enforce this obligation in many Panchayats which did nothing beyond the provision for construction of slaughter houses and passing resolutions to that effect in their meetings.

Parks: Parks were intended to cater to the recreation facilities of the public in the area of the Panchayat as it was one of its obligatory duties. 367 207

But the survey revealed no enthusiastic observance of this obligation even in the best and economically capable Panchayats. Most of the major Panchayats were practically negligent about it though a few 2nd and 3rd grade Panchayats and occasionally a minor Panchayat here and there had taken up this matter seriously. In East Godavari, Razole Panchayat had beautiful park with radio for listeners, while Panchayats like Nidadavol and Tanuku in West Godavari had only radios with loud speakers for listeners' convenience. In the Ceded Districts, Dharmavaram in Anantpur, Kampli in Bellary, Maddikera in Kurnool, and Yellamanchili in Vizagapatam District had nice parks while the majority of other major Panchayats had only radio sets. Most of the Minor Panchayats had no parks, except in stray cases as Achanta in East Godavari.

Public Markets: Construction of public markets was another of the obligatory duties of the Panchayats and was observed more in the breach than in practice. Though almost every major and minor Panchayat got a regular revenue from the vendors who got their goods for offering for sale, they were left to the mercies of sun and rain without the Panchayats ever bothering about providing them with any sort of regular permanent or semi-permanent sheds 443

Table of Expenditure in Kadiri on Car Festival. 543

1	Removal of rank vegetation in the tank ...	Rs.	10	0	0
2	Cost of 15 buckets and 20 ropes ...	„	65	0	0
3	Cost of water pendals ...	„	16	0	0
4	Cost of pots and tumblers ...	„	62	0	0
5	Cost of public latrines ...	„	260	0	0
6	Isolation shed ...	„	20	0	0
7	Street watering by coolies for 6 days ...	„	30	0	0
8	Temporary menials for 14 days ...	„	72	0	0
	„ „ 8 for 5 days ...	„	40	0	0
	„ „ 6 „ 14 days ...	„	106	0	0
	„ „ 8 „ 5 days ...	„	50	0	0
9	Sanitary peons 2 for 15 days ...	„	48	0	0
10	Drain cleaners 2 for 5 days ...	„	30	0	0
11	Sanitary peons 2 for 5 days ...	„	15	0	0
12	Disinfection coolies 2 for 10 days ...	„	30	0	0
13	Baskets ...	„	25	0	0
14	Sand ...	„	30	0	0
15	Entrance, Lights, etc. ...	„	40	0	0
16	Miscellaneous ...	„	60	0	0
		Rs.	1062	0	0

In West Godavari, Velpur, Attili and Achanta Panchayats; in Kistna, Vuyyuru; in Vizagapatam Madugula and Bobbili; in Anantapur, Gooty, Madakasira, Bukkapatnam and Pamidi; and in Kurnool, along with Chembur, Gudur, Koilkuntla, Kadumunur, Markapur, Maddikera and Nandikotkur were some of the major Panchayats which were m[illegible] fairs and festivals in their areas.

Optional Duties of the Panchayats: Plantation of trees, maintenance of cart and bus stands, providing radio, help in epidemics, provision of dispensaries, collecting donations and catering to welfare activities were among the optional duties of Panchayats in Madras. 623

Plantation of Trees: While most of the major Panchayats in every district were paying some attention to this function, the 3rd grade and minor Panchayats needed greater stimulus. While Razole Panchayat in East Godavari had not done anything, Velpur, Achanta, Ganapavaram, and Tadepalligudam in West Godavari; Parvatipuram, Bobbili and Kasimkot in Vizagapatam, and Maddikera in Kurnool were the solitary instances of the 3rd grade Panchayats which had undertaken this function. 367

367 In the Godavari Districts again, some of the minor Panchayats appeared to be paying heed to this as in Yeditha and Kapileswarapuram but none of the minor Panchayats in other districts showed any interest.

207 **Radio**: This had become more or less a universal feature in most of the Panchayats both major and minor and provided recreation to the listening public.

485 **Provision of Bus Stands and Cart Stands**: This was a practice that was gradually growing but was not yet prevalent on a wide scale. Some of the major Panchayats had this facility within their areas as Razole in East Godavari, Tadepalligudam, Kovvur, Undi, Velpur, Akividu and Peatapadu in West Godavari, Vuyyuru in Kistna, Parvatipuram, Bobbili, Salur and Kasimkot in Vizagapatam, Dharmavaram and Gooty in Anantpur, and Nandikotkur, Dhone and Pattikonda in Kurnool.

744 **Help in Case of Epidemics**: This obligation was met with varying degrees of success in the several Panchayats. The Panchayats in the 1st grade were giving every possible attention, while the Panchayats in the 2nd and 3rd grades were not always able to do much though they too appeared to be very enthusiastic. For instance, the 2nd grade Panchayats like Vuyyuru and Jaggayapeta in Kistna and 3rd grade Panchayats like Razole in East Godavari, Ganapavaram in West Godavari, Bobbili, Salur and Parvatipuram in Vizagapatam, Markapur, Maddikera, Kadiri and Nandikotkur in Kurnool, Yeditha, Gooty and Penu Konda in Anantpur and Kosgi, Harpanhalli, Kudligi, etc. in Bellary were assisting the villagers in times of infection, by providing additional sanitary help and vaccinators.

743 **Dispensaries and Medical Help**: A few Panchayats began to contemplate of late to undertake this obligation. Panchayats like Amalapuram in East Godavari spent nearly Rs. 2,000 per year on this [232] item. Bhimavaram in West Godavari had constructed a veterinary hospital at a cost of Rs. 4,000 and also gave an annual donation of Rs. 2,500 to it. Tanuku and Ramchandrapuram Panchayats in East Godavari intended opening medical centres. They were found to be making the necessary preparations. Tadepalligudam, another 3rd Grade Panchayat in West Godavari was able to gather about Rs. 2,000 with a view to start a veterinary dispensary of its own. Mukkamala, a minor Panchayat in East Godavari was the first Panchayat in the Presidency to have a medical dispensary of its own since the last twenty years. In Vuyyuru and Bobbili, the

auctioned, while Government wanted them to be departmentally managed. 231

Parks for the public recreation were constructed only in a few Panchayats while the majority were indifferent. 367

Similarly market sites where fees were collected on sale of vegetables, grains or animals were mostly without stalls or sheds to shelter the sellers and buyers and the goods offered for sale. 443

Burning and burial grounds were not properly maintained either in the major or minor Panchayats. 764

Street lighting undertaken only by a few major Panchayats was left mostly to contractors who would light the streets hardly for a few hours. Panchayats did not undertake this task directly as they thought it was difficult to control and check the pilfering of kerosene oil, lights, wicks, burners, chimneys, etc. The remedy for that would be to get standardised and stamped goods for the use of Panchayats from Government Stores and to punish offenders mercilessly than to leave this function to the mercy of the contractors who would only be keen to charge the highest rates than giving proper service. 365

Provision of libraries and newspapers was undertaken only by very few Panchayats either due to lack of funds or sufficient interest. 217

Management of fairs and festivals was done by a few minor or major Panchayats, but, without exploiting their privileged position by means of a pilgrim tax or a tax on the vendors. 543

Optional functions like plantation of trees, provision of cart and bus stands, radio sets for listeners, help in epidemics, provision of dispensaries, etc. were done only by very few Panchayats. 623

The attendance of the members at the meetings of Panchayats was so irregular that there was often no quorum. Sometimes the Panchayats held no meetings at all for a long time or the members absented themslves continuously without any action being taken against them.

Panchayats were superseded and special officers were appointed to administer them for a year or two, when Panchayats could not work properly either due to local factions or opposition to taxation or any other undesirable features. Fresh Panchayat was ushered in only after the prevailing irregularities were removed and when the prospects of its smooth working were tolerably certain. 687 623